Table WEB-1: DnHP, Developmental Toxicity, Mice

Species, Strain, and Source	Experimental Regimen	Number	Dose*	Maternal effects	Offspring Effects
CD-1 Mice Hardin et al. 1987 (*1*)	Prenatal developmental toxicity screening study. Pregnant dams were gavaged with DnHP (undiluted) from gd 6–13. Dams were observed twice daily and weighed on gd 6, gd 17, and pnd 3. Pups were delivered and nursed until pnd 3. Dams were killed on pnd 3 and the uteri of females that did not deliver were stained with ammonium sulfide to examine implantation sites. Developmental parameters evaluated in pups included body weight and survival.	50 48	0 9,900	Could not be evaluated.	No live pups at birth.

*Doses measured in mg/kg bw/day.

Table WEB-2: DnHP, Reproductive Toxicity, Mice

Species, Strain, and Source	Experimental Regimen	Animal Number	Dose*	Effects
CD-1 Mice Lamb 1987; Reel et al. 1985 (*2*, *3*)	Fertility assessment through continuous breeding study. DnHP administered in feed at 0, 0.3, 0.6, or 1.2%. Breeding pairs housed together for 98 days; body weight was measured on 6 days, clinical signs and food intake were recorded; litters were counted, sexed, weighed, and removed following birth. In a crossover breeding study, high-dose males and females were mated with control mice. Breeding pairs were housed together for 7 days or until a copulatory plug was observed. Necropsy and a histopathological examination were conducted	37 17 19 16	0 380 800 1,670	37/37 pairs fertile. 14/17 pairs fertile. ↓ Litters/pair (n=3.43 vs. 4.89 in control). ↓ Live pups/litter (n=3.43 vs. 12.29 in control). ↑ Pup mortality. 1/19 pairs fertile. 0/16 pairs fertile. **Cross-over mating trial** ↓ Mating rate in males. Females normal. ↓ Fertility in exposed males x control females, 6 vs. 85%. ↓Fertility in exposed females x control males, 0 pairs fertile. ↓ Sperm count and motility in F_0 males. ↓ Testis, epididymis, and seminal vesicle to body weight ratios. ↑ Liver to body weight ratio in F_0 males and females. ↓ Body weight in F_0 males and females.

*Doses (in mg/kg bw/day) estimated by Chapin and Sloane (*4*).
N = Number

↑=Statistically Significant Increase

↓=Statistically Significant Decrease

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